

Stabiles:

11/30/2007 9:32 AM FROM: [REDACTED] TO: [REDACTED] SUBJECT: [REDACTED] PAGE 9/11 : RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:49:54 PM [Central Standard Time] : SVR:CHL RF/4 : DNS:1 : CSID: : DURATION (mm:ss):04:03

authorized outgoing faxes, cause undue wear and tear on the recipients' fax machines, and require additional labor to attempt to discern the source and purpose of the unsolicited message.

4. On behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action asserting claims against Defendant under the TCPA, the common law of conversion, and the consumer protection statutes forbidding and compensating unfair business practices.

5. Plaintiff seeks an award of statutory damages for each violation of the TCPA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction is conferred by 735 ILCS 5/2-209 in that Defendant has transacted business and committed tortious acts related to the matters complained of herein.

7. Venue is proper in Cook County pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-101, et seq. because some of the tortious acts complained of occurred in Cook County, Illinois.

8. Federal jurisdiction does not exist because no federal question or claim is asserted and Plaintiff's individual claim are worth less than \$75,000.00, inclusive of all forms of damages and fees. Plaintiff expressly disclaims any individual recovery in excess of \$75,000.00, inclusive of all forms of damages and fees.

PARTIES

9. Plaintiff, IRA HOLTZMAN, is resident of Cook County, Illinois.

10. On information and belief, Defendant, MICHAEL P. CAPLICE, is an Illinois resident.

FACTS

11. On or about November 13, 2007, Defendant faxed an advertisement to Plaintiff. A copy of the facsimile is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11/30/2007 9:32 AM 11/30/2007 4:49:54 PM [Central Standard Time] * SVR:CHI * RFR/4 * DNS:1 * CSID: * DURATION (mm:ss):04-03 * PAGE 10/11 * RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:49:54 PM

12. Plaintiff had not invited or given permission to Defendant to send fax advertisements.

13. On information and belief, Defendant faxed the same and similar advertisements to Plaintiff and more than 39 other recipients without first receiving the recipients' express permission or invitation.

14. There is no reasonable means for Plaintiff (or any other class member) to avoid receiving illegal faxes. Fax machines are left on and ready to receive the urgent communications their owners desire to receive.

COUNT I
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 47 U.S.C. § 227

15. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

16. In accordance with 735 ILCS 5/2-801, Plaintiff brings Count I pursuant to the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, on behalf of the following class of persons:

All persons who (1) on or after four years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent telephone facsimile messages of material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods, or services by or on behalf of Defendant, (3) with respect to whom Defendant did not have prior express permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, and (4) with whom Defendant did not have an established business relationship.

17. A class action is warranted because:

(a) On information and belief, the class includes forty or more persons and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(b) There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over questions affecting only individual class members, including without limitation:

(i) Whether Defendant sent unsolicited fax advertisements:

11/30/2007 9:32 AM 11/11/11: RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:49:54 PM [Central Standard Time] : SVR:CHL RF/4 : DNS:1 : CSID: : DURATION (mm:ss):04:03

- (ii) Whether Defendant's facsimiles advertised the commercial availability of property, goods, or services;
- (iii) The manner and method Defendant used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibit A and other unsolicited faxed advertisements;
- (iv) Whether Defendant faxed advertisements without first obtaining the recipients' express permission or invitation;
- (v) Whether Defendant violated the provisions of 47 USC § 227;
- (vi) Whether Plaintiff and the other class members are entitled to statutory damages;
- (vii) Whether Defendant should be enjoined from faxing advertisements in the future; and
- (viii) Whether the Court should award trebled damages.

18. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff's counsel are experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unsolicited advertising faxes. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel has any interests adverse or in conflict with the absent class members.

19. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of each individual class member in controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

20. The TCPA prohibits the "use of any telephone facsimile machine, computer or other device to send an unsolicited advertisement to a telephone facsimile machine...." 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).

11/30/2007 9:32 AM PAGE 2/14 : RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:54:49 PM [Central Standard Time] : SVR:CHL:RF/0 : DNS:1 : CSID: : DURATION (mm:ss):04:01

21. The TCPA defines "unsolicited advertisement," as "any material advertising the commercial availability or quality of any property, goods, or services which is transmitted to any person without that person's express invitation or permission." 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(4).

22. The TCPA provides:

3. Private right of action. A person may, if otherwise permitted by the laws or rules of court of a state, bring in an appropriate court of that state:

(A) An action based on a violation of this subsection or the regulations prescribed under this subsection to enjoin such violation,

(B) An action to recover for actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages for each such violation, whichever is greater, or

(C) Both such actions.

23. The Court, in its discretion, can treble the statutory damages if the violation was knowing. 47 U.S.C. § 227.

24. Defendant violated the 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. by sending advertising faxes (such as Exhibit A) to Plaintiff and the other members of the class without first obtaining their prior express invitation or permission.

25. The TCPA is a strict liability statute and Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the other class members even if its actions were only negligent.

26. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the other class members had not given express invitation or permission for Defendant or anybody else to fax advertisements about Defendant's goods or services.

27. Defendant's actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members. Receiving Defendant's junk faxes caused the recipients to lose paper and toner consumed in the

30. In accordance with 735 ILCS 5/2-801, Plaintiff brings Count II for conversion under the common law for the following class of persons:

All persons (1) who on or after a date five years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent telephone facsimile messages of material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods or services by or on behalf of Defendant, (3) with respect to whom Defendant did not have prior express permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, and (4) with whom Defendant did not have an established business relationship.

31. A class action is proper in that:

- (a) On information and belief the class consists of forty or more persons and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
- (b) There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members, including:
 - (i) Whether Defendant engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements;
 - (ii) The manner and method Defendant used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibit A and other unsolicited faxed advertisements; and
 - (iii) Whether Defendant committed the tort of conversion.

32. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel who is experienced in handling class actions and claims involving unlawful business practices. Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's counsel have any interests adverse or in conflict with the class.

33. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

34. By sending Plaintiff and the other class members unsolicited faxes, Defendant improperly and unlawfully converted their fax machines, toner and paper to its own use. Defendant also converted Plaintiff's employees' time to Defendant's own use.

35. Immediately prior to the sending of the unsolicited faxes, Plaintiff and the other class members owned an unqualified and immediate right to possession of their fax machines, paper, toner, and employee time.

36. By sending the unsolicited faxes, Defendant permanently misappropriated the class members' fax machines, toner, paper, and employee time to Defendant's own use. Such misappropriation was wrongful and without authorization.

37. Defendant knew or should have known that its misappropriation of paper, toner, and employee time was wrongful and without authorization.

38. Plaintiff and the other class members were deprived of the use of the fax machines, paper, toner, and employee time, which could no longer be used for any other purpose. Plaintiff and each class member thereby suffered damages as a result of their receipt of unsolicited fax advertisements from Defendant.

39. Each of Defendant's unsolicited fax advertisements effectively stole Plaintiff's employees' time because multiple persons employed by Plaintiff were involved in receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendant's illegal faxes. Defendant knew or should have known employees' time is valuable to Plaintiff.

40. Defendant's actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other members of the class because their receipt of Defendant's unsolicited fax advertisements caused them to lose paper and toner as a result. Defendant's actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machines from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendant was using Plaintiff's fax machines for Defendant's illegal purpose. Defendant's actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendant's illegal faxes, and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, IRA HOLTZMAN, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment in his favor and against Defendant, MICHAEL P. CAPLICE d/b/a M. P. CAPLICE & ASSOCIATES, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appoint Plaintiff counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award appropriate damages;
- C. That the Court award costs of suit; and
- D. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, but in any event, not more than \$75,000.00 to any individual class member.

COUNT III
ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT
815 ILCS 505/2

- 41. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 42. In accordance with 735 ILCS 5/2-801, Plaintiff, on behalf of the following class of persons, bring Count III for Defendant's unfair practice of sending unsolicited and unlawful fax advertisements:

All persons in Illinois who (1) on or after a date three years prior to the filing of this action, (2) were sent telephone facsimile messages of material advertising the commercial availability of any property, goods, or services by or on behalf of Defendant, (3) with respect to whom Defendant did not have prior express permission or invitation for the sending of such faxes, and (4) with whom Defendant did not have an established business relationship.

43. A class action is proper in that:

(a) On information and belief the class consists of thousands of persons in Illinois and throughout the United States and is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(b) There are questions of fact or law common to the class predominating over all questions affecting only individual class members including:

(i) Whether Defendant engaged in a pattern of sending unsolicited fax advertisements;

(ii) The manner and method Defendant used to compile or obtain the list of fax numbers to which it sent Exhibit A and other unsolicited faxed advertisements;

(iii) Whether Defendant's practice of sending unsolicited faxed advertisements violates Illinois public policy;

(iv) Whether Defendant's practice of sending unsolicited faxes is an unfair practice under the Consumer Fraud Act; and

(v) Whether Defendant should be enjoined from sending unsolicited fax advertising in the future.

44. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the other class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel who are experienced in handling class actions and

45. A class action is an appropriate method for adjudicating this controversy fairly and efficiently. The interest of the individual class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims is small and individual actions are not economically feasible.

47. Defendant violated the unfairness predicate of the Act by engaging in an unscrupulous business practice and by violating Illinois statutory public policy, which public policy violations in the aggregate caused substantial injury to hundreds of persons.

49. Defendant's actions caused damages to Plaintiff and the other class members because their receipt of Defendant's unsolicited fax advertisements caused them to lose paper and toner consumed as a result. Defendant's actions prevented Plaintiff's fax machine from being used for Plaintiff's business purposes during the time Defendant was using Plaintiff's fax machine for Defendant's illegal purpose. Defendant's actions also cost Plaintiff employee time, as Plaintiff's employees used their time receiving, routing, and reviewing Defendant's illegal faxes and that time otherwise would have been spent on Plaintiff's business activities.

11/30/2007 9:32 AM FAX 11/30/2007 9:32 AM [mm:ss] (mm:ss):04-01
PAGE 9/14 * RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:54:49 PM [Central Standard Time] * SVR:CHI * RFO:0 * DNS:1 * CSID: * DURATION

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, IRA HOLTZMAN, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment in his favor and against Defendant, MICHAEL P. CAPLICE d/b/a M. P. CAPLICE & ASSOCIATES, as follows:

- A. That the Court adjudge and decree that the present case may be properly maintained as a class action, appoint Plaintiff as the class representative, and appoint Plaintiff's counsel as counsel for the class;
- B. That the Court award damages to Plaintiff and the other class members;
- C. That the Court award attorney fees and costs;
- D. That the Court enter an injunction prohibiting Defendant from sending unsolicited faxed advertisements to Illinois consumers; and
- E. Awarding such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, but in any event, not more than \$75,000.00 to any individual member.

Respectfully submitted.

IRA HOLTZMAN, individually and as the representative of a class of similarly-situated persons

By:


One of Plaintiff's Attorneys

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PAGE 11/14 : RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:54:49 PM [Central Standard Time] : SVR:CHI_RF/0 : DNS:1 : CSID: : DURATION (mm:ss):04-01
11/30/2007 9:32 AM

EXHIBIT A

PAGE 12/14 * RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:54:49 PM [Central Standard Time] * SVR:CHI_RR/O * DNIS:1 * CSID: * DURATION (mm:ss):04-01
11/13/2007 9:32 AM FROM: 630-920-0163 M.P. CAPLICE & ASSOCIATES TO: +1 (847) 4984873 PAGE: 001 OF 002

M.P. CAPLICE & ASSOCIATES

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Hinsdale, IL 60521

confidential
fax

To: Ira Holtzman
Fax Number: +1 (847) 4984873

From: Tracy Gardner
Fax Number: 630-920-0163
Business Phone: 800-860-4534
Home Phone:

Pages: 3
Date/Time: 11/13/2007 10:23 43 AM
Subject: Professional Liability Insurance

11/30/2007 9:32 AM FROM: 630-920-0163 M.P. CAPLICE ASSOCIATES TO: +1 (347) 4944973 FAX: 630-920-0163
PAGE 13/14 RCVD AT 12/12/2007 4:54:49 PM [Central Standard Time] * SVR:CHI.RF/0 * DNS:1 * CSID: * DURATION (mm:ss):04:01

M.P. Caplice & Associates

November 13, 2007

Mr. Ira Holtzman
Ira Holtzman CPA & Associates Ltd.
1307 Shermer Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

Dear Ira:

I am writing to you in regards to your firm's professional liability insurance. M.P. Caplice & Associates specializes in providing Accounting firms with professional liability protection. For more than fifteen years I have worked with and provided coverage for hundreds of Accounting firms similar in size to your firm. Specialization in the area of professional liability insurance provides M.P. Caplice & Associates with a greater understanding of both the practice of accountants as well as the marketplace for accountants' professional liability insurance.

As a leading producer in the accountants' professional liability insurance industry M.P. Caplice & Associates has a distinct advantage over other brokers when negotiating policy wording and policy premiums. Rest assured that M.P. Caplice & Associates utilizes only those insurance carriers that have received at least a rating of A (Excellent) from A.M. Best Company. This rating represents not only the insurance company's financial strength, but also the insurance carrier's ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. Due to the rapidly changing professional liability marketplace, it is also imperative to purchase a professional liability policy from an insurance carrier which has expertise in handling suits against accounting firms. The carriers that M.P. Caplice & Associates represent provide your firm with this expertise.

In order to provide your firm with a competitive premium quotation as quickly and efficiently as possible, simply forward a copy of your incumbent carrier's renewal application or complete the attached quick quote questionnaire. Please fax or e-mail your information to my attention. My fax number is 630-920-0163 and my e-mail address is mike@mpecaplice.com.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my office toll free at 1-800-860-4534.

Respectfully Yours,

Michael P. Caplice
President

